THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PR[illegible]IETORS.

Number 10, *of Volume* 16: SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 8, 1835. Number [illegible] 792.

Poetic Recess

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

THE SPELLS OF MEMORY.

> *"I cannot remember such things were,*
> *That were most precious to me."*—Shakspeare.

When, wakeful at the midnight hour,
We see the waning moonbeams smile,
How deep is Memory's magic power,
To meet—to conquer—to beguile!
How rich the hues she flings around—
How soft the flute-like tones she breathes—
Till all we've lost again is found,
And hope anew her garland wreathes!

Then, when perchance the distant bell,
Its faint and solemn music sends
O'er quivering brook and grassy dell,
We mingle with departed friends—
We clasp again the open hand,
The laugh, and song, anew are heard,
And at the spirit's blest command,
The wells of pleasant thought are stirred.

Sweet Memory! When other dreams
Are lost and faded from the view;
When earth and dreary prison seems,
And even Hope deserts us too;
Then come thy spells like summer rain—
Like dew to the unfolding flowers—
Like sunshine to the golden grain,
And wake afresh our vanished hours.

Give me thy light, to cheer my heart,
And calm my brow, and fill mine eye—
And many a joy may then depart,
Without a tear-drop, or a sigh.
For, musing o'er the dreams of Youth,
And pleasures that its scene contain'd,
I picture heavenly realms of truth,
Where nought by death or sin is stained.

VARIETY.

From the New York Budget of Fun.

IF I WAS HE.

If I was a Farmer, I would devote my whole attention to the cultivation of my farm, clothe and feed my servants well, take care of my stock, mend holes in my fences, take a fair price for my produce, and never indulge in idleness and dissipation.

If I was a Lawyer, I would not charge a poor man five dollars for a few words of advice.

If I was a Merchant, I would have an established price for my goods, and not undersell or injure my neighbors. I would sell at a moderate profit, giving good weight and measure, and deal as honestly as possible.

If I was a Mechanic, I would apply myself industriously to my business, take care of my family, refrain from visiting taverns and grog-shops; and when I promised a man to have his work done by a certain time, I would endeavor to be punctual.

If I was a young buck, I would not cut as many ridiculous capers as some of them do—playing with watch chains, flourishing with their rattans; stamping on the pavement with their high heeled boots (probably not paid for,) and making remarks on plain and worthy people. They render themselves contemptible in the eyes of the sensible and unassuming.

If I was a young lady, I would not be seen spinning street yarn every day, ogling this young fellow, nodding at another, and gazing smiles to a third—sometimes having three holes in one stocking and two in the other.

If I was an old batchelor, I would make every exertion in my power to get married, and if I failed, I would buy a rope and hang myself.

And, finally, Mr. Printer, if I was one of your useful and respectable profession, I would never refuse publishing a piece like this.

N. B. If I was a subscriber to a newspaper, more particularly such a "valuable" newspaper as you publish, I would pay for it like an honest man. If I was not a subscriber, I would subscribe for it immediately, and, to save trouble, comply with the terms.

The Sea Serpent.—The Portland Courier gives the statement of a crew of a vessel, who solemnly declare that they saw his snakeship between Portland and Harpswell—that he passed their vessel within a very short distance, apparently in excellent health and spirits, steering for Cape Ann.

We have the satisfaction of announcing to our friends and the public, that if we can rely upon the judgment of an old and experienced fisherman, who for half a century has been acquainted with every thing in the shape of a fish, and who, by the way never before believed in the existence of a monster, the Sea Serpent arrived off our harbor on Wednesday last. He says that the critter came close along side of his fishing boat, twice—that he could not be mistaken, and that he was so terrified, he "up anchor" and cleared. Unfortunately, the old gentleman was so much frightened, that he did not stop to obtain particulars; but we may safely say, *it* has arrived. We shall now see whether we shall apply to the valiant gentlemen of the city, who were to give his snakeship such a "warm reception" on his next appearance, the saying of Belzebub when he "sheared the pig."

Gloucester Telegraph.

Statistics of Intemperance.—One, and perhaps the best way of forming some estimate of the total amount of crime, misfortune, and misery that flow in never ceasing streams from this one copious source, is by a reference to the criminal and correctional police. There are, or were a few days ago, in the Penitentiary of this State, 101 convicts. We have before us a statement as to 99 of them, of their character and habits before conviction, as given and classed in nearly all the cases from their own accounts. The following is the result of the appalling inventory—Very intemperate 5—Intemperate 42—Moderate drinkers 31—Temperate 14—Loved grog 1—Total of those who were in the use of spirits 94
Steady 1—abstemious 4—Total 5

Georgia Journal.

Family Devotion.—It is a beautiful thing to behold a family at their devotions. Who would not be moved by the tear that trembles in the mother's eye, as she looks up to heaven, and pours forth her fervent supplications for the welfare of her children! Who can look with indifference upon the venerable father surrounded by his family, with his uncovered locks, kneeling in the presence of Almighty God, and praying for their happiness and prosperity? In whose bosom is not awakened the finest feeling on beholding a tender child, in the beauty of his innocence, folding its gentle hands in prayer, and imploring the invisible, yet eternal Father to bless its parents, its brothers, and sisters, and its playmates?

PROGRESS OF FANATICISM.

READ, PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH!

We last week published the Prospectus and Address of the Anti-slavery Society to its Auxiliaries and Friends. Below we give the second Annual Report of the same Society; and, also, the proceedings of the Convention of the *immediate* abolitionists, recently held in New York, with a few remarks thereon by the Editor of the United States Telegraph. If the diabolical schemes, here disclosed, of these conspirators against the rights and liberties of the South do not arouse the people of the South to a sense of their imminent peril, surely nothing will. Are we to wait until the sword is raised which is to perform the treble blow of depriving us of our dearest rights, and severing the bonds of this Union, and the throats of the Southern people?—If not, then it is time we were up and doing.

At the Convention above alluded to, on motion of J. G. Birney, Esq., of Kentucky, it was unanimously Resolved,

"*That, for the permanent safety of the Union, it is indispensable that the* WHOLE *moral power of the* FREE *States should be* CONCENTRATED, *and brought into action, for the extermination of Slavery among us.*"

On motion of Barron Stow, of Boston, it was unanimously Resolved,

"That this Society records, with unfeigned joy and gratitude to Almighty God, the triumph of Christian benevolence, in the emancipation of 800,000 Slaves in the British Dependencies, and its happy results; and, animated by the prospect of a union between the Philanthropists of Great Britain and America, in christian efforts to extinguish Slavery, and the Slave trade, throughout the world—most fervently hopes that the delegates sent from Christian bodies in England to those in this country, will be men of uncompromising integrity, and ever willing to co-operate with the immediate abolitionists of this country."

On motion of Mr. Kirk, of Albany, it was unanimously Resolved,

"That the American Anti-Slavery Society most cordially welcome George Thompson, from England, as a friend and fellow laborer in the great cause of emancipating the enslaved in this land; and do most affectionately commend him to the confidence and friendship of all the friends of the oppressed, in the confident expectation, and fervent prayer, that his labors will continue to be followed by the same happy results which, by the blessing of Almighty God, have heretofore attended him."

And on motion of Mr. George Thompson, it was unanimously Resolved,

"That the practice of suffering a sixth portion of the population of this Christian land to perish destitute of the volume of Revelation, and the ministry of the Gospel, is inconsistent with the professions of zeal for the conversion of the world."

In offering this Resolution, Mr. Thompson said: "And now, I ask, what is the Christianity of the South? Is it not a chain-forging Christianity?—A marriage-denouncing, or at best, a marriage-discouraging Christianity? Is it not, above all, a Bible withholding Christianity?"

The following proceedings and Resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

Rev. A. A. Phelps, from a Committee appointed at the informal meeting to bring forward business for this meeting, reported the following Resolutions, which were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this Society recommend that all its auxiliaries, so far as convenient, hold public meetings on the 4th July, throughout the country, and take collections in aid of its funds.

2. *Resolved*, That this Society earnestly request that ladies in every section of the land, organize themselves into Anti-Slavery Societies, and sewing, or other associations, for the purpose of co-operating with us in the great work of emancipation; and that those ladies who have already done this, have the warmest thanks of members of the parent institution for the prompt and efficient co-operation they have rendered.

3. *Resolved*, That this Society rejoices in the formation and co-operation of juvenile Anti-Slavery Societies and Associations, and does earnestly desire that children in all parts of the country may be encouraged to form themselves into societies, that children who are free may thus aid in emancipating the children of this land who are now slaves.

4. *Resolved*, That this Society regards, with approbation and gratitude, the formation of young men's Anti-Slavery Societies, and earnestly hopes that young men throughout the country will embody themselves in similar associations, and give to the cause of emancipation the influence and vigor of their youthful energies.

On motion of Arnold Buffum,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed, to consider and report on the expediency of endeavoring to obtain the repeal of all laws of the General Government, and of the non-slaveholding States, which recognize the principle of property in human beings.

Rev. G. Bourne, from the Committee appointed last year to ascertain the number of ministers who hold slaves, presented a Report and Resolutions, of which the fourth Resolution following was adopted by the Society, and the remainder of the Report re-committed to the same Committee.

(4th Resolution.) *Resolved*, That the same Committee be appointed to prepare an address upon the above topic, before the adjournment of the Society, that it may be printed with the Annual Report.

Resolved, That this Society recommend to the Christians of the United States to memorialize the ecclesiastical bodies of their respective denominations on the subject of slavery, urging them to adopt measures for the removal of this crying enormity from the Church and the nation.

On motion of Wm. Lloyd Garrison,

Resolved, That the laws and penalties of the slaveholding States, which forbid our free colored citizens travelling through their borders or settling on their soil, under the pains and penalties of fine or imprisonment, are anti-republican, cruel, and unconstitutional, and a bold infringement upon State Rights, demanding strong expostulation and indignant remonstrance on the part of the people of the Free States.

On motion of Lewis Tappan,

Resolved, That an effort be made to raise $30,000 for the use of the Society the present year, and that the Abolitionists present pledges themselves to raise such sums as they may respectively subscribe.

This Resolution was accompanied by the mover with a very lucid and practical plan for a much larger issue of Anti-Slavery publications. A subscription was at once commenced, and advanced to $14,500.

On motion of Wm. L. Garrison,

Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon our abolition brethren, throughout the Union, the duty of giving a preference to the productions of free over slave labor.

On motion of Wm. Lloyd Garrison,

Resolved, That the letter from the Board of Baptist ministers in and near London, to their brethren in the United States, is worthy of them, and deserves the grateful acknowledgments of this Society.

On motion of Rev. S. J. May,

Resolved, That the continuance of American slavery presents an insuperable obstacle to the evangelization of Africa, and exerts a parallyzing influence on all our christian enteprises.

On motion of Dr. A. L. Cox,

Resolved, That we most highly estimate the services of our beloved and devoted brother, George Thompson, and that we regard with increased satisfaction the influence of his labors among us, as most auspicious and effective in the great cause of human liberty.

On motion of Mr. Southard,

Resolved, That realizing our dependence on the blessing of Almighty God for the success of our cause, we consider it the indispensable duty of abolitionists to sustain, and conscientiously to attend the MONTHLY CONCERT of prayer for the slaves, on the last Monday evening of the month.

On motion of Rev. S. J. May,

Resolved, That the sentiment prevailing to a considerable extent that the giving of *oral instruction* to the slaves refutes the charge that the light of the gospel is withheld from millions in our land, is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of Christianity.

On motion of Thomas Shipley,

Resolved, That we would encourage all persons opposed to slavery residing in slave States, to weigh well the disadvantage which the cause will suffer by their removal into the free States; and that they consider, with the attention the subject demands, whether they will be guiltless in the sight of God, if they omit exerting their efforts for the emancipation of their colored brethren.

On motion of Arnold Buffum,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to prepare a memorial to Congress, to be signed by the friends of universal freedom throughout the country, praying for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the Territorial Governments of the United States; that they cause a sufficient number to be printed and circulated for signatures, and that one petition from each State, with all the signatures obtained among the citizens, be forwarded to a member of Congress to be presented at the opening of the next session.

Resolved, That every abolitionist in the United States be particularly requested to devote the 4th of July and the 1st of August, ensuing, to obtain signatures to the aforesaid petitions.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Society, and of each of the auxiliary societies, be requested to forward similar memorials to Congress, as the petitions of their societies respectively

On motion of Charles W. Dennison,

Resolved, That this Society highly approve the organization, on the plan recently adopted in Boston, of conferences of church members, of different denominations, for discussion and prayer on the subject of immediate emancipation.

On motion of Mr. Garrison,

Resolved, That the movements which have recently been made in France, for the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, excite in our minds the liveliest interest, and lead us to hope that our brethren in that country will speedily triumph in their noble object, and that we most sincerely and joyfully extend to them the right hand of fellowship, in effecting the abolition of slavery and the slave trade throughout the world.

Resolved, That the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence be directed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Duke de Broglie, in Paris.

On motion of Rev. Samuel J. May,

Resolved, That this Society cordially recommend to all its Auxiliaries, the observance of the 1st August annually, as a day of thanksgiving to God, for that signal event in his providence, so auspicious to the cause of our oppressed countrymen, the abolition of slavery in the British West India Islands.

The following is an extract from the address to the public:

"During its last session, the attention of Congress was called to the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia. With a zeal and boldness which do him great credit, the Hon. Mr. Dickson of New-York, took up the cause of the Slaves in the House of Representatives. The attempt which he made to have the petitions referred to a Select Committee was defeated by a motion to lay on the table. It is hardly necessary to add, that this victory of injustice was achieved by the aid of Northern votes—showing the necessity of reforming public sentiment at the North, as well as at the South. But notwithstanding this failure, the friends of the cause have reason to be encouraged in the brightening hope, that Congress will soon discuss and act on Slavery in the territories under its exclusive jurisdiction.

The past year has witnessed many occasions of the deepest interest, on which an impulse has been given to the cause of human rights never to be forgotten. Soon after the last Anniversary, the New England Convention was held at Boston. Its sessions were numerously attended, and of the most cheering character. By its labors, a number of masterly documents were produced, which have greatly enlightened and changed the public mind.

The Convention at Augusta, the capital of Maine, on the 15th of October, resulted in the formation of a State Auxiliary, and the kindling up of an active sympathy for the oppressed. The character of the men engaged in this Auxiliary, and the excellent spirit with which they commenced their labors give the most cheering hopes of their success.

A State Auxiliary was organized by a Convention at Concord, in New-Hampshire, on the 12th of November. The self-denying and abundant labors of our brethren in that State are worthy of praise. The Committee would not forget to mention the noble example of the Ladies of Concord, who, nothing daunted by the clamors and threats of a riotous mob, proceeded to form a society and to plead for the slave with a genereus enthusiasm.

The State Society of Vermont was formed a little previous to the last Anniversary, and has since been actively engaged. Its Annual Report is an interesting and able document.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Society, the pioneer in this holy cause, has been at work with its accustomed zeal. It has assumed the name of "The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society," and its labors will hereafter be confined to that State. When we look at the present commanding influence of this Society, and remember the contempt which was poured upon the devoted *handful* who formed it three years ago, we may well exclaim, "How great a matter a little *fire* kindleth!"

The labors of Mr. Birney, in Kentucky, have resulted in the formation of a State Auxiliary, which was organized by a convention at Danville, on the 19th of March. The proceedings of this convention have been published, and they constitute a proof of the efficiency of our doctrines to which we would refer those of our opponents, who ask, "Why do you not preach immediate emancipation at the South?"

On the 22nd of April, a Convention was held at Putnam, Ohio, and an auxiliary organized in that powerful State. The proximity of Ohio to the Slave States, from which it has derived much of its population, and the constant intercourse which takes place in consequence, make its influence highly important in this cause. The spirit of the Convention, and the signal blessings that has attended the labors of Mr. Weld, and other agents, give reason to hope that the State of Ohio will redeem its character, and stand first in the cause of universal freedom.

Though no State Society has yet been organized in New York, efficient Auxiliaries have been formed in several principal cities and counties. We notice especially those of Utica, Perry, Farmington, Rochester, Palmyra, Buffalo, Monroe, and Oneida counties, and those recently formed in Troy and Albany. The Committee cannot but hope, that a powerful State Society will be formed during the coming year.

Measures are in progress for the formation of State Societies in Rhode Island and Connecticut. In the former State the Anti-Slavery Society of Providence is at work with the most commendable activity and decided success.

The Society has had in its service, during the whole or a part of the past year, Rev. A. A. Phelps, Rev. Charles Stuart, Rev. Geo. Thompson, Mr. James Loughhead, Mr. Theodore D. Weld, Mr. Joseph G. Wilson, Rev. S. J. May, Rev. Thomas Huntington, and Mr. Aaron Judson. The Editor of the Emancipator, also, performed a tour of three months in the service of the Society. The labors of these agents, as well as of others who have held no commission from the Society, have been attended with the happiest effects. The seed which they have sown has often sprung up in their presence. Prejudice has been removed, light has been shed, love has been kindled, and thousands have been brought to see in our growing cause the dawn of a brighter day for our dishonored country, and her millions of enslaved children.

The Society has published 122,000 copies of various pamphlets, besides the gratuitous distribution of millions of copies of the Emancipator, and numerous circulars. They have also assisted in the circulation of larger works.

It is obvious to remark, that a proper organization of its friends throughout the country, might enable the Society to accomplish a hundred-fold more by the press. With a design to promote this object, the Executive Committee have invited every abolitionist to contribute to the funds the small sum of twelve and a half cents monthly, in acknowledgment of which, a copy of the Anti-Slavery Record is forwarded to each contributor. It is not intended, by this, to exonerate those who are able from giving more, but to interest *all* to do something, and to get the Record into extensive circulation. So far as this plan has been tested it works well. We feel assured that the brethren who have devoted themselves to this cause, have done it sincerely and after counting the cost, and that each is ready to bear his share of the burden, and even more than his share. It is with good hope, therefore, that we ask them not only to *pray*, but to *give regularly*, and *often*, to the cause of breaking the yokes and liberating the oppressed.

There are three classes of the community to whom the Committee would especially appeal for systematic aid in the work of disseminating the Society's publications.

1. To young men. The cause which warmed the hearts and kindled the eloquence of Franklin, Rush, and Jay, is worthy of every American youth. The hope of our country lies in its young men.—And if they save the country it must be by effecting the overthrow of slavery. Societies of young men are already enrolled, and in active operation. Young men in all our seminaries have taken the side of the slave. [illegible] ghout the country the [illegible] cause is fairly stated [illegible] ll.'—Let young me[illegible] oils are grown callo[illegible] ry-ing expediency—[illegible]

2. To ladies. [illegible] ace always have take[illegible] ead in every work of th[illegible] of woman can understan[illegible] s, nor considerations of [illegible] moment, justify a system [illegible] *homes* of 460,000 families; w[illegible] babe from the arms of its mo[illegible] million of her own sex the mere property of the highest bidder; which lashes the mother to the toil of a brute, in the presence of, and perhaps by the very hands of her own sons! The ardor with which our fair countrywomen enter into this holy work, is already evidenced by many efficient auxiliaries. Without invidous comparison, the Committee may name the societies of Portland, Concord, Boston, Providence, New York, and Philadelphia. We confidently expect the number will be increased more than ten-fold at the next anniversary. It will be remembered, that the debate in Congress, on Slavery in the District of Columbia, was called forth by a petition signed by 800 ladies of New York. Here is work for all. Let such petitions be poured in, till the North, at least, is purified from its participation in the sin.

3. To children. The Committee have heard, with great pleasure, of the formation of Juvenile Anti-Slavery Societies, in Providence and Utica—others no doubt exist. And why should they not? In the cause of Temperance, the aid of Juvenile Societies has been hailed with delight. It is casting salt into the fountain head of public sentiment. It is forestalling the tyrant. It is standing at the dividing of the ways, and blocking up that broad one which leads to death.

Every child understands the right and the wrong about Slavery, the moment the case is stated. It is only the wise and the prudent who have grown hoary in threading the mazes of expediency, and blind in attempting to look through the veil of futurity, that have so mystified and mixed up the subject as to think that slave-holding is half right and half wrong, and so delicate a mixture that it is best to let it alone. 'Away with it,' says the unsophisticated child. 'The man in chains is no less a brother, because he is black.' Yes, let the minds of the children be imbued with the holy principles of justice and brotherly love, before they are contaminated with the unholy prejudice of caste.

The Committee cannot omit to congratulate the friends of human rights, on the growth of our Anti-Slavery literature. The talent which has been called on this noble subject, for variety and amount, is alike creditable to our country, and to the minds and hearts of the writers. As proof of this, we need only refer to the "Appeal" and "Oasis" of Mrs. Child, the "Lectures" of Mr. Phelps, "Our Countrymen in Chains," and other compositions by Whittier; and the "Inquiry into Colonization, and Anti-Slavery, by Wm. Jay." Of the latter work, the first edition was taken up at once, and another of 5,000 copies has just been issued from the press.

In page sixty-seven of the address, the Convention say: "A dissolution of the Union, it is true, has been threatened in case the North should meddle with Slavery. It is easy to see how such *threats*, by preventing the moral action of the North, may retard abolition and secure the pretended right of property; but it is quite obvious, that the execution of them would work the downfall of slavery in the speediest way."

On pages nine and ten, the remarks of Mr. Birney of Kentucky are also reported.—Mr. B. urged that the slave-holding States depend upon the physical force of the North to prevent insurrections, refers to the present condition of the West Indies, and adds:

"The truth is, that Slavery, if it continues many years longer, must itself dissolve the Union, and that inevitably.***The Slave-holder, as he grows in wealth, buys out his poor white neighbors, and thus there will be a gradual removal of those thus bought out, from the State. The poorer class of whites will thus remove to the free States. And how with the mechanics? The large Slave-holder wants no free mechanics about him; he has mechanics among his own Slaves: nor does he need the shop-keeper; because he can go to the place where the shop keeper now purchases and buy for himself. Hence, none of the Southern villages are found to grow: the wealthy Planter pushes his fences up to the very town. THE RESULT WILL BE, MUST BE, TO PUT DOWN FREE LABOR."

Remarks of the Telegraph.

We are aware that there are many, very many, in the Southern States, who are opposed to any agitation of this subject. Some apprehend that the effect of discussion will be to lessen the value of their property, while others apprehend a revolutionary tendency. Fortunately, however, the able essays of Professor Dew have convinced all who have read them that these fears are without foundation. But if it were otherwise, it is now impossible to prevent the conflict. Fanaticisim, ambition, and avarice have conspired together, and combined their influence to accomplish an *immediate* emancipation. We have no alternative—we must quietly submit, or vigorously resist.

The proceedings of this Convention disclose the fact, that while Mr. Ritchie, and the other leading *abolitionists* of the South, are laboring to persuade the people of the South, that there is no serious intention of disturbing the question of Slavery, because such interference would dissolve the Union. The abolitionists of the North are proclaiming that immediate emancipation is the only means of preventing a dissolution of the Union. It is openly avowed that if Slavery is permitted to exist, "THE RESULT WILL BE, MUST BE, TO PUT DOWN FREE LABOR."

Are not these startling propositions? We have been told that there was no danger. Mr. Ritchie, an avowed abolitionist himself, has told us that there is no danger; that when there is danger he will sound the alarm, and that before he will permit an interference he would secede!! Thus making secession our only remedy against plunder.

Is there no danger now? We put the question directly to the Editor of the Enquirer. Do you not know that the abolitionists [illegible] already become a most formidable political institution? Is not your candidate for the Presidency [illegible] candidate? and will not his [illegible] importance of [illegible] their power and influence? [illegible] announcement of it [illegible] all quarters. On [illegible]

We have the project ascertain[illegible] rely on the press, that, both as to the grounds[illegible], the ladies, and children is to be obtained, would mind for the catastrophe [illegible] pervading the commu[illegible] of the pious, the [illegible] of knowledge, and wh[illegible], the sympathy [illegible] and intellectual condition and sensibility of [illegible] remembered that many [illegible] the ambition of [illegible] citizens had entered upon activ[illegible] the [illegible] of the South Carolina College of the poor, [illegible] in other Institutions, and promising crusade [illegible] advantages of collegiate in[illegible] they inflame the [illegible] to co-operate in so noble and [illegible] him that the re[illegible] were seemed desirable, while [illegible] to put down free [illegible] bond to their alarm [illegible] tion to "give a pre[illegible] concentrate the whole litera[illegible] free, over slave labor;" [illegible] one effective body. [illegible] a free and friendly, [illegible] there is no danger!! [illegible] gentlemen of all parties [illegible] to raise thirty thousand [illegible] a preliminary [illegible] of their inflammatory [illegible] which appointed a Com[illegible] upon the spot fourteen thousand [illegible] Albert Smith [illegible] dollars; and yet Mr. Ritchie tells us there is no danger!! They pledge themselves to give their votes for no public officers or members of Congress who are not pledged to immediate emancipation. They show us that they are spreading over the entire North, and confidently assert their belief that they will soon have possession of Kentucky; and yet Mr. Ritchie tells us there is no danger!!

Is there a parallel in the history of man, where a whole people were so much absorbed in a false security? Or where men, possessing so large a share of public confidence, were crying, "all is well," under circumstances of such imminent peril? Does any one ask us what is to be done? Our reply is, let the people arouse from their lethargy; let organization be counteracted by organization. Let our own household be put to rights. Let every man unite in a common warfare on the influence of the purchased instruments of federal power.— Let the mercenary motives which govern the time-serving, office-hunting recreant retainers, who would betray the South, be exposed, and the just indignation of an abused and injured people aroused against them. Instead of inviting Northern fanatics into Southern pulpits and Southern schools—instead of surrendering our consciences and our opinions to Northern teachers, let none but those who are orthodox in our faith be permitted to live at our expense, and you will soon find that the whole tone of Northern sentiment will change.— Teachers and Preachers are now manufactured, to become missionaries for spreading their incendiary doctrines among us—prohibit their introduction, a new manufacture, suited to the market, will soon spring up.

To the South we say awake! awake! for the enemy is upon you.

* * *

From the Southern Christian Herald.

SLAVERY.

Injured Africa.—The "wounds" and "injuries" inflicted upon Africa, bleeding and trampled upon, have been sounded through the length and breadth of our land, till their very echo conjure up, in the minds of many, a multitude of imaginary horros as the offspring of Slavery. It would appear from the representations of many, that only slavery has prevented the Africans, or at least the slaves, from being as free, wealthy, intelligent, and happy as the whites are. We will not condescend here to notice the ravings of fanatics, who are perfect maniacs, whenever they mention the subject of slavery.— Thinking and reasoning on it, are things of which they are utterly incapable. We make the following quotation from the "INSTRUCTIONS *of the Prudential Committee to the Rev. John Leighton Wilson, destined to a Mission at Cape Palmas, in Western Africa:*" "Shall the White man, after having drawn myriads of slaves from its shores, and made his influence felt, like that of a demon, in every valley, plain, and mounthin of its fertile regions, and on every oasis of its mighty desert—shall the white man now turn his back upon that unhappy continent? Shall the Church do this?— Shall we do nothing to heal the wounds of Africa, which our fathers inflicted."

So far as this may have a reference to the wicked motives and barbarous conduct of those who conducted the slave trade, we make no objection to it. In our view, they were the monsters of iniquity, whose enormities were not lessened either by the character, color, or condition of the Africans.— They were actuated only by their own interest, not by any regard for the miserable victims of their avarice and cruelty. But so far as the above language has a reference to the effect of slavery upon the character and condition of the slaves, it is not only unsupported by facts, but it is the very reverse of the truth. How are the effects of slavery to be determined, but by comparing the condition of the native Africans with that of the slaves? Surely the present condition of the native Africans, living upon their own native soil, will not be attributed to slavery. And yet it might, with as much propriety as many other things which are. In short, with some, the word slavery seems to possess as much magic as did the occult qualities of Aristotle. It explains the origin and nature of every evil, physical or moral, belonging to the African race; and even accounts for the greater part of the crimes and misfortunes which exist among slaveholders. If, however, men are under any obligations to adhere to the truth, let those who talk of injured Africa, tell us whether there be any difference between the native Africans and the slaves of the Southern States; and inform us, if there be a difference, to what it is owing. Men who have the means of information, and yet are guilty of misrepresentation, are little better than if they published wilful falsehood.— We will venture to lay down the proposition as incontrovertible.

That there is no one particular, in which slavery has not had a meliorating influence upon the negroes brought into this country as slaves. In every particular, it has elevated their character, and improved their condition. Whether we consider their physical, their moral, their social, their religious, or their political condition. Every man who knows any thing of either the past or the present condition of the Africans knows this to be true.— Every one who knows any thing of the Missionary intelligence received from Africa—every child who has studied Geography, knows that there is no comparison between the condition of the slaves in the South, and that of the native Africans. We could soon place this beyond dispute, did we believe it would be doubted for a moment, by any one, who has so much as read Malte Brun's abridged Geography. And yet intelligent men will indulge in this cant about injured Africa. And, alas, for christian charity! men that ought to know the difference between the condition of the slaves at the South, and that of the native Africans will seize the occasion, when the South unite with them in sending missionaries to Africa, to make insinuations, to say nothing of the christian love, which exhibit an unblushing want of common politeness.

Could it be possible, by any human ingenuity, to crowd, within the same place, accusations more unjust, or falsehood more glaring than are contained in the following sentence, taken from an article in the Evangelist, and copied by the Recorder, without any comment upon this part of it? The article is headed, "The price of Souls." It is a complaint made against the Board of Charleston Foreign Missions for not joining in an active crusade against slavery. That the writer of such sentiments should advocate the wicked practice of perverting every benevolent institution, be its *professed* objects what they may, into abolition engines, need appear strange to no one. Speaking of the slaves, he says:

"They have fallen among thieves, who have robbed them of their property, of their rights, of civil liberty, of their chastity, of their fathers, their mothers, their wives and children; yea, of their intellectual improvement, of their morals and characters, of their happiness for time and eternity, and of their rank in the scale of human existence; and have lowered them down in the scale of being, far beneath the rank of cattle and swine; and, having done all this and a hundred fold more that is not to be described, they have *left them*, so far as any feelings of sympathy and compassion are concerned, to welter in their blood."

What have the whites stolen from them?—Their mud huts?—their "roots, berries, ant-eggs, grasshoppers, mice, toads, and lizards," upon which many of them lived in their native country? Have they stolen from them their parched corn, their sour milk, kept in bags made of skin, or their boiled beef, without any thing else to eat with it; upon which those live who have the best fare known to the native Africans? Of what property have they been robbed? Of their "bracelets, neck-laces, and ear-drops?"—their "beads," their "shells," or their "leathern mantles," only renewed once a year? Of what rights have they been robbed? Of the right to run naked? of the right to be what the Caffrarian chief, S'Lhambi, so accurately represented his people to have been, "wolves and wild dogs in dark places hid?"—of the right to dwell in huts with half starved dogs? of the right to beat one another to death with clubs? or to be bound down till eaten up by large poisonous ants? to be tied to posts with leather thongs, and roasted at slow fires placed all round? or to be hurled from some precipice? or to be fastened in trees cleft open, and permitted to close again? Let any man, not utterly insane, think for a moment, upon the charges made against slavery, and say, if he can, with his hand upon his heart, whether the above ravings ought not to be sufficient evidence of mono-mania, in any court of justice. The African Negroes robbed of civil liberty! The most gross polygamists, the shameless, naked, victims of lust; sunk in the lowest depths of moral pollution, robbed of chastity!!! The murderers of fathers, mothers, wives and children, robbed of their fathers, mothers, wives and children! The most stupid savages robbed of their "intellectual improvement!" The most superstitious, immoral, degraded race of mortals; the most wretched upon earth, the most destitute of all prospects of happiness in eternity, robbed "of their morals and character, of their happiness for time and eternity," and lowered "in the scale of being, far beneath the rank of cattle and swine," and left "to welter in their blood!!" there is no possible light, in which the above quotation can be viewed, that will permit a sober and intelligent man to come to any other conclusion than that it is the offspring of madness. If the writer had asserted that the whole of the native Africans were once angels, reduced to their present condition by slavery, it would not have been less true, nor less wise.

Does the writer intend that his remarks should be applied to the slaves in the South? Does he mean to say that they are more stupied, immoral, more destitute of character, more irreligious, less happy in this world, and have fewer prospects of happiness in eternity, than the native Africans? Every negro in the South would pronounce this a gross slander. If this be his opinion, then all idea of emancipation is madness in the extreme. He might as well demand that they should be transformed into angels and placed in Heaven. To make such beings free, would not be less difficult. On the other hand, if he supposes they have become sufficiently elevated in character to be capable of freedom, then we ask to what is their elevation in the scale of being owing? Had they been in Africa, would they have been thus elevated in the scale of being?

Slavery, then, has greatly added to their moral, intellectual, and religious improvement; bettered their condition in every respect; elevated them in the scale of being, brought them from a land of ignorance, superstition, pollution of every kind—a land buried in worse than Egyptian darkness, where the people perish for the lack of provision, where no voice of mercy ever reached them, no ray of hope ever dawned; and placed them in a land enriched by arts and scince, civilized and enlightened; where the Sun of Righteousness shines forth with a splendor seen and felt by the most degraded;— where the fountain of life sends forth its immortal streams to rich and poor, to bond and free;—a land through which thousands and tens of thousands of Ethiopean tribes, are in their successive generations marching on to the heavenly Canaan. Had Satan, in view of these things, with bitter disappointment, transformed himself into an angel of light, and addressed the Abolitionists in the language of the writer in the Evangelist, how appropriate would it have been.

An aged and pious African, addressing his fellow-servants on the subject of religion, spoke to the following effect: "I was a chief in my country, and had many slaves. I often thought it very hard, that I should be brought here to become a slave. But now I rejoice. I thank God that I was ever brought here, that I might become acquainted with Jesus Christ, and that I might be enabled to tell you about him." How much more is this like the language of a Christian and wise man, than that of the writer contained in the Evangelist? In the Methodist Church alone it is estimated that there are about eighty thousand colored communicants. Were slavery to be instrumental in rescuing only this number from everlasting burning, how little, in comparison with the good, are the evils of slavery! Let any candid man, then, consider these facts, that the condition of the slaves in this life has been rendered better in every respect, and that countless numbers of them will "shine as the brightness of the firmament and as the stars forever and ever," through the instrumentality of slavery, and deny, if he can, that slavery, instead of being a curse, has been the greatest blessing ever bestowed upon a race of mortals, in a condition so hopeless as that to which the negroes were doomed in their native land? We do not hesitate to put this question to the Editor of the Boston Recorder. Could any missionary operations, could any other means have been devised, or any combinations of means, by which so great a multitude of mortals so degraded, could, within the same length of time, have been elevated to the same degree of civilization; could have made the same progress in moral, intellectual, and religious improvements, as there have been of slaves benefited in all these respects? We will not hesitate for a moment to argue this question with any candid man.

Let me, in view of all these things, ask, why all this clamor of the Emancipators against the South? Why so many bitter denunciations? Why so much excitement? Why so many plans of operation? So many societies formed? It is proved, we think, beyond doubt, to every honest and candid man, that it cannot be because slavery has injured the negroes, but because the whites of the South have not rendered them in every respect equal to themselves—have not given away all their own labors to benefit the slaves—in short, change places.

* * *

From the Petersburg Intelligencer, of July 30.

ABOLITION PUBLICATIONS.

A number of packages of the "Emancipationist" were received at our Post Office, by the Northern mail of yesterday, directed to different individuals in the South. We have also been informed that packages of the "Human Rights," another Abolition Paper, have been received, within a few days, at two of the Post Offices on the Rail Road. Copies of these Papers have likewise been received in various parts of the State.

The Norfolk Herald, of Monday, says:—"A bundle of incendiary missiles from the Abolitionists' Pandemonium in New York, were a few days ago received at the Post Office in this Borough. This new emission of mischief, (a little 12 by 14 sheet, issued monthly, by "R. G. Williams,") comes forth under the imposing title of "Human Rights," and is filled with matter of a tendency to excite sedition among the colored population of the South, and over-turn the existing social and political relations of the country, the constant aim and object of the Abolitionists, as manifested in this instance by the fact, that the whole of the 20 or 30 copies mailed for this Post Office, WERE DIRECTED TO FREE NEGROES, in the Borough and vicinity—and all sent gratis, of course."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Halifax Advocate.

THE RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.

In consequence of the unceasing complaint of the Van Buren gentlemen, of Senator MANGUM'S not obeying the *instructions* of our last Legislature, requiring him to do what no honourable man could do, and for the continued abuse of the Van Buren party heaped upon him, we, as faithful sentinels on the watch tower of liberty, conceive it to be our duty to make the following remarks. It is a fact, which cannot be controverted, that the present Van Buren party are composed *generally* of a *part* of the old *Caucus Crawford* party. Hence it is, you find them so attached to the Caucus System—a system which we fear will ultimately subvert the liberties of the American People.

That the people may see and judge for themselves, how the professions of the present Van Buren gentlemen accord with their *practice* in regard to the Right of Instruction, we will simply advert to the course pursued, and the vote given by our Crawford Delegation in Congress, on the Presidential election in 1824. By so doing, it will at once be perceived, that *some* of our self-styled Democratic Republicans (and those, too, who are now making a great ado about Senator Mangum's not obeying the *instructions* of the Van Buren party in our last Legislature,) voted for Wm. H. Crawford, in defiance of the *instructions* of the *people* of North Carolina. For, mark you, notwitstanding the course pursued, the language used, and the unjustifiable means restored to, to prevent Gen. Jackson's obtaining the vote of this State, were such as ill became a people who should have been grateful for his Military services, and notwithstanding this same then Crawford, but now Van Buren party, thought and said as Thos. Ritchie, that Gen. Jackson's election would be a curse "upon the Country."— We say, notwithstanding these things and many others, such as circulating Benton's hand bills, the Coffin hand bills, and reporting that Gen. Jackson had taken away a man's wife, the *good people* of North Carolina sustained the old hero against these slanders, and he received in this State a majority of upwards of 5000 votes, thereby instructing our Representatives in Congress, in the event the election should go to the House of Representatives, to vote for Gen. Jackson. Now, mark you, what did our then Crawford Delegation do; did they obey the instructions of the *people?* Oh, no! they, by their vote for Crawford, denied the people the right to instruct them. The question naturally arises, who are those faithless representatives?— They are a part of the self-styled Democratic Republicans of North Carolina; who then denied (by their vote) the people the right to instruct, are now calling often and louldly upon Senator Mangum, to resign his seat in the Senate. For what? for not obeying the instructions of the people of North Carolina; oh no! Why, then, do they call on him to resign,—for not obeying the instruction of the "*party*" in the last Legislature!!! Are these things not stubborn facts? We say they are! and that the people of North Carolina may remember to despise those then faithless representatives, and now *simon pure's* of the Van Buren party, we will give you their names. R. M. Saunders, R. D. Speight, Mr. Gatlin, Dr. Thos. Hall, Weldon N. Edwards, and Mr. Conner. These are a part of the good Democratic Republican party, who, after having insulted the people of North Carolina by refusing to obey their instructions, now call loudly upon you, the very people whom they have treated with such disrespect, to sustain the "party." The prayer of every patriot should be, deliver me from such a fraud—such a "party." Are not such things insulting to a free and independent people;—is not a man a fit subject for his master's use, who will silently submit to such things, and much more so, those who will advocate the procedings of the "party" in our last Legislature.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE RIP RAPS.

President Jackson has been at the Rip Raps for some days—has been visited by sundry persons, some for curiosity, some for incense, and is to be visited by all the faithful in these parts, who rejoice that the object of their adoration is brought within reach of a few hours' pleasant ride. The Kitchen have entrusted his person, during his absence from Washington, to the sole custody, but well-tried fidelity, of Francis P. Blair, who, gifted by nature for the sphere, plays the consolidated parts of Keeper and Gentleman Usher, with dignity and decorum. He and the President (*ego et rex meus*) are exhibited daily at the Rip Raps to admiring crowds, and a Republican cannot but be edified at the representations which are given of the scene.

The President, we are informed, speaks freely, for he has neither the refinement to feel the indelicacy, nor the information to apprise him of the impropriety of one in his situation doing so. He thinks undue honors have been rendered to the memory of General Marshall, and predicts that the attempt to erect a monument to his memory at Washington will fail! A prediction which we hope will not, like some predictions, accomplish itself—but as it ought to do, determine every man who despises demagogue malignity that it shall be fulfilled.

Messrs. White, Leigh, and Bell, are chosen themes of denunciation by Jackson and Blair. We understand that, in a mixed company, the President had the indecent indiscretion to denounce Judge White as a man who had deceived him, (in not declining the solicitation to permit his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency,) and Mr. Bell as a man not fit to be trusted—and who would sacrifice every thing to the motive of retaining his post as Speaker. "But (continued the successor of Gen. Washington, clenching his hand in passion,) trust me, he shall be Speaker no longer!"

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

Insult to an American Consul.—Our Correspondent at Marseilles, under date of June 2nd, gives the following account of what is deemed an outrage to the American Consul, Mr. Coxall, by the authorities of that place:

"You will no doubt have heard, ere this reaches you, the treatment the American Consul has been subject to, on account of a drunken servant woman he put out of his house. He was imprisoned for some time, tried by the *Court d' Assizes*, and acquitted by the jury; but the judges, after the acquittal, together with the lawyers and doctors for the plaintiff, formed what they called a *civil cour*, and condemned him to a fine of 2000 franks and costs. According to the opinion of many, this act was done from a spite against the Consul, he being an American, and from some observations made by the Judge, or President, on account of the 25 million affair—which is likely, the Americans not being on such good terms as formerly, especially with the opposition. The Consul has written to Paris to appeal, and but little doubt exists that he will there obtain redress. Such a decision has never before been known, which gives the affair a more aggravated appearance."

From the Richmond Whig.

MADAME PARTHENE JOHNSON.

In 1832, the Cincinnati Gazette announced that Col. Johnson (Tecumseh) had had the misfortune to lose his wife, (Madame Julia) and nine other negroes by the Cholera. The same paper publishes a letter from a correspondent at Columbus, (Ohio,) detailing events connected with the recent elopement (to use the elegant phrase of English crim. con.) of Madame Parthene, with one of the Choctaw youths under the Colonel's and parson Henderson's superintendence. The whole hog gentlemen will feel indebted to our zeal in thus laying before them the earliest intelligence of the interesting circumstances in which the Colonel has become involved.

"COLUMBUS, July 6, 1835.

"Columbus was quite in an uproar on Wednesday last, and exhibited a specimen of practical amalgation in high life. Madame Cornelia Parthene, the reputed wife of Col. R. M. Johnson, the Convention candidate for the second office in the gift of the American people, and one other of her own color, of the African line, were the heroines of the farce; together with two young Indians, fresh from the Choctaw Agency. The four had set out together on a marrying match, or matches. The Indians left the Colonel's residence three days previous to the wife of Tecumseh and the neice of the Colonel's first wife. The ladies had their horses saddled, under pretence of riding some five or six miles to procure a supply of strawberries, with which to regale the palate of the "Hero of the Thames. They joined the young Indians, who had conveyed their trunks with them, for the purpose of facilitating the elopement; and the whole company were making good their retreat to Canada, when they were overtaken. One or two representatives of the Johnson family arrived in this city, and offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of Madame Parthene, (or Johnson) and her adopted neice. They were pursued by the sheriff of Franklin county, the Kentuckians before mentioned, and others; captured at Medina—examined before a magistrate; and the Indians permitted to continue their journey. The ladies were brought back to Columbus and deposited, for safe keeping, in a room of one of the Hotels, under the care of the nephew of Col. Johnson, who secured the door by locking it, while he went below to wash. But bolts and bars could not confine the sable appendages of the family of a renowned hero and "military chieftain. They both leaped from the window of the 2nd story of the Hotel, unhurt, and made their way to the woods, about day-light. They were pursued, Madame Parthene retaken, and placed in Columbus jail for safe keeping—but the neice escaped the hunters. A writ of habeas corpus was procured for the release of the Colonel's lady from her gloomy residence, by some of our citizens. Col Johnson's nephew getting wind of this, gave an "extra allowance" fee of one hundred and fifty dollars to the stage company to convey the fair lady and her suit to Cincinnati, by express, in fifteen hours. It was done, with an injunction to the first driver to be in Jefferson, fourteen miles west, in one hour or be discharged. I am told that the distance was performed in four minutes less than the hour.

"When passing through Columbus, on their way north, the party stopped at the same Hotel to which they had been returned on their homeward passage. A piano Forte being open in the parlour, the accomplished Madame Johnson amused herself by performing a few choice and select pieces of music, and evinced, by her conversation, that she was, by education, superior to the ordinary slaves of the South. They were termed "parlour servants," by their pursuers."

From the Augusta (Georgia) Sentinel.

Interrogations to be presented to Bob Short; to which answers are respectfully solicited without delay.

Interrogation 1. Is Martin Van Buren a Republican or Federalist, or both, or neither?

Int. 2. If Martin Van Buren is a Republican, how does he define the term; if a Federalist, can the South support him; if both, how can he reconcile them; if neither, what is he?

Int. 3. Did Martin Van Buren turn himself out of the Secretary's office, or did he tell Gen. Jackson to do it?

Int. 4. Why did not the United States Senate confirm Martin Van Buren's nomination to the Court of St. James?

Int. 5. Was not Martin Van Buren very much surprised on hearing that the Baltimore Convention had chosen him as a candidate for the Presidency?

Int. 6. Is Martin Van Buren truly and indeed in favor of giving free negroes a vote?

Int. 7. Will it not increase the popularity of Martin Van Buren to be associated with Richand M. Johnson, who has ever been, and still is, in practice and principle, opposed to negroes?

Int. 8. Should Martin Van Buren be elected President, and Richard M. Johnson Vice President, who should be Secretary of State, "Uncle Cuffy," or "Uncle Cudjo?"

The above questions are submitted to you, under the belief that you can give definite answers to all of them, taken separately and singly. On those subjects the public should be informed FAIR PLAY.

To the first, he answereth: That he knows the said Martin Van Buren to be a Dutchman, half bald, and rather more than knee high to a june-bug. That the politics of said Martin have been found, by phrenological examinations to be all located in the head, and to have divided themselves *baldially* and *hairially*. That the *baldy* politics are lodged under the bald or *slippery* part of the head of the said Martin, and are decidedly republican. Between the two is a dirt-dauber's nest, filled with spiders, worms, flies, and all manner of little hateful vermin. Many experiments have been made to ascertain the relative weights of the baldy and hairy.— But they change their specific gravites according to latitude. Weighed in high northern latitudes (that is, about the meridian of Boston,) the baldly kick the beam high and dry; but as you come south, the hairy preponderate by large odds—About the meridian of Philadelphia the dirt-daubers nest outweighs both of them. His politics, therefore, may be properly considered *federo-republicodirt dauberious.*

To the second, he answers: Mr. Van Buren defines a federalist to be one who independently, magnanimously, courteously, and chivalrously kisses General Jackson's foot. Of course the spirited Submissionists of the South can support him, or the foot aforesaid, or both.

To the third, he answers: General Jackson being in quest of a "unit" for a lady, offered all the offices of his Cabinet for said unit. The then incumbents finding their places thus in the market, became all alarmed, and counselled with one another, as to how they might transform themselves into a *unit* for the accommodation of said lady. No sooner had they met than they all with one accord declared that Martin might hang up his fiddle at once; for, so far from being a unit, he was *legion*. Mr. Van Buren insisted that there was a mistake in the print of the President's proclamation; which, corrected, would make him the very man to fill his eye. He said that Mr. Blair had purposely inserted a "u" in the word to exclude him from his place, and that he would go immediately to the President and inquire into the matter. Accordingly, he went directly to the President and asked him whether he wanted a *nit* or a *unit*. Whereupon, Mr. Van Buren gave up his place to avail being turned out.

To the fourth, he answers: The Senate did not confirm his nomination, because they all took it for granted, that, as soon as he got to England, (where he was when the nomination was made) he took the oath of allegiance to that country, seeing he always coincides with the people with whom he is cast.

To the fifth, he answers: This question is answered by himself.

To the sixth, he answers: He is; and as truly in favor of voting *for* free negroes. See proceedings of Baltimore Convention—Silvy Johnson's letter—and Union papers, passim.

To the seventh, he answers: Certainly it will, *at the North*, but not at the South. The negroes in this quarter say, "I go for bro'er Dick up to de hoe-helve; but de man dey call Ban Burum, he too slippery—no trusa him. Nigger tink he gwine 'long wid him ebber so fass, fuss ting you know, he gone back to buckera— Buckera tink he got him—here he come 'gin to nigger. When he marry nigger, den I know I got him fass; for de scripter say, when de Lord put 'em togedder, no man can part 'em, 'cause he wrap twine (the twain) round 'em dat make em one flesh."

To the eighth, he answers: Neither. Cuffy will be sent to the Court of St. James, and Cudjo to the Court of St. Cloud, to make room for Messrs. Tappan and Garrison. It is said that arrangements have actually been made with Mr. Ritchie, to support these nominations, for which his paper is to be made the Government official; but of this, witness doth not speak from his own knowledge, farther than that he knows the said Ritchie to have strong leaning to all the parties in interest.

Answered and subscribed by me at———,
this 27th July, 1835. BOB SHORT.

Shocking Murder.—We learn, from a Correspondent, that a shocking murder was committed within a few miles of Chapel Hill, week before the last. A man by the name of *Alston Durham*, went to the house of his cousin, *Lindsey Durham* and finding no one but his wife, (who was sitting carding,) took up a gun, and, with a single blow, inflicted with the breech, killed her on the spot.— He then went out in the field, where the husband was at work, and insisted that he should go to the house. On his arrival, he found the lifeless body of his wife lying on the floor with the cards in her hands. He turned to his cousin and remarked— "Oh! Alston, this is your work!"—who immediately replied, "if you say so, I will put you in the same fix;" and suiting the action to the word, he commenced an attack on the husband, who saved himself by flight. The murderer was arrested, and is now in jail. It appears, that he courted his victim some two or three years since, but she rejected his addresses; and from that time he has been subject to occasional fits of insanity. He had told the husband, that as she would not have him, she should never be a source of comfort to any one else.

Both families are highly respectable, and the occurrence has created great excitement in the neighbourhood.—*Raleigh Register.*

A mile a Minute.—A Steam Car has been built in England, for exportation to the United States, which performed the distance between Manchester and Liverpool at the rate of a mile a minute, (nearly forty miles.) At that rate, when the New York and Erie Railroad is finished, one can breakfast in New York, dine in Buffalo, and be at Detroit, Michigan, the next day, a distance of nearly 800 miles, which is not now travelled in much less than a week.—*Sun.*

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
Saturday Morning, August 8, 1835.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The following gentlemen are Candidates to represent Rowan County in the next General Assembly:—In the Senate.—Gen. THOMAS G. POLK. In the Commons.—JOHN CLEMENT, Esq., JESSE W. WALTON, Esq., ABEL GRAHAM, Esq., and WILLIAM D. CRAWFORD, Esq.

We are requested to say that Maj. James E. Kerr declines a canvass.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS

The Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, and BURTON CRAIGE, and RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Esqrs., are candidates to represent this (Rowan) district in the next Congress of the United States

☞ *To Postmasters.*—We will thank Postmasters in the surrounding Counties if they will be so kind as to forward us the result of the Elections as early as it may be convenient for them to do so—always stating the politics of the candidates elected, whether White or Van Buren.

☞ Before our next paper issues from the press, the contest in North Carolina will be decided—a contest the results of which, be they good or evil, may have a considerable bearing upon parties in this State. The Whigs have been doing almost nothing; while our opponents have been busy day and night, organizing and preparing for action. If, through the supineness and apathy which has hitherto prevented the triumph of Whig principles in this State, we shall be again doomed to defeat;—to have the curse of Van Burenism, with its accompanying evils—Abolitionism, *Amalgamationism*, &c.—visited upon the heads of our honest, but unsuspecting people, be it so. But we cannot believe it. We know that there is a large majority of the voters in North Carolina opposed to Van Buren upon principle, if they could be brought to the polls.

We would therefore urge upon every lover of liberty and the freedom of elections to turn out, on Thursday next, and give his vote against any candidate who may even be *suspected* of Van Burenism.—To the POLLS! fellow-citizens, and put down corruption and intrigue.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

We call the particular attention of our readers to the extracts from the "Second Annual Report of the American Anti-Slavery Society." We wish not to alarm our readers; but, as faithful journalists, we deem it our duty to keep them advised of the progress of the Abolitionists at the North. The rapid increase that this incendiary party is making is really astonishing; and yet there are many papers at the South that either take no notice of it at all, or, if they notice it, they slur it over, and represent the whole as so contemptible as not to be worth serious notice;—they say that the Abolitionists are a set of addled-headed fools, few in number, and even despised by the intelligence of the North.—In this they are woefully deceived. We believe, indeed, that the great mass of the intelligent men at the North are utterly opposed to the schemes of these incendiaries, but to say that three are not men of *intelligence*, of great wealth, and deep design connected with the abolitionists, leading them on, and directing their operations, is to deceive ourselves, and mislead others. Look, for example, at the TEN names composing the "Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society," as attached to the address published in our last, and let those who know any thing about them, say if they are not men of respectability, of influence, and some of them of great wealth? Can that Society be considered contemptible and not worthy of notice, which, in a few days, raised by voluntary subscription among themselves $30,000 cash down, to pay for printing and distributing, gratuitously, newspapers and pamphlets in favor of abolition and amalgamation? Can that party be considered contemptible, and not dangerous, which in 1832 consisted of about 12 individuals, and now has six State Societies and more than two hundred and fifty Auxiliary Societies co-operating with them in this unholy work of destruction? Look at the plans they have formed to accomplish their ends, and see the zeal and system with which they push them ahead, and say, is there no danger to the South from their machinations? Every mail that comes to the South is loaded with these incendiary publications. We see, from the last Charleston papers, that thousands of the paper called "The Emancipator," have been poured into that city. We see, from the Virginia papers, that the same has been done there; and here in the interior, the last week's mail brought this vile publication to the Clergymen of this place.

Is it not strange that the Papers at Raleigh, at the seat of Government of North Carolina, take no notice of these doings? It is not surprizing that the VAN BUREN STANDARD takes no notice of them, for Abolition and Amalgamation are parts and parcel of *Van Burenism*; but that the Star and the Register should be silent on the subject is to us strange indeed.

Dick Johnson and the Abolitionists.—A certain man, by the name of ABNER KNEELAND, about Boston, edits a paper called the "Investigator." This man is not only an *Abolitionist*, and an *Amalgamationist*, but he is an *Atheist*. In his paper of the 22nd May, is a laboured article to prove "that if there is any such a thing as a GOD, he must have been hatched from an egg." Every week, this wretch puts forth similar sentiments, full of blasphemy, and scouting the idea of a Supreme Being. And, yet, Col. Richard M. Johnson, the Van Buren candidate for the Vice Presidency, is not only a patron of this vile and infamous paper, but a correspondent of the Atheist Kneeland!! People of North Carolina, this is the man that Philo White, Romulus Saunders, and Ned Rucker, and their abettors in the Baltimore Caucus have chosen to be your next Vice President! It really would seem that there are men among us who, for the thirst of office, are not only willing to give up our liberty, but our religion likewise. Indeed, all history proves if one goes the other will follow. Where there is no religion there can be no liberty; and where civil liberty does not exist, you may search in vain for pure, unadulterated religion.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

"One Renegade is worse than ten Turks."—Martin Van Buren voted for the Tariff of 1824 and for that of 1828. He has since the latter year had no vote to give on the Tariff. It cannot be denied then, that while in Congress, *Van Buren was a high tariffite.*—Has he since changed his opinions? Where is the evidence of it? He is then either a *high tariffite still*, or at best a *renegade from Tariffism*—but no, the man recommended to Southern suffrages by the collar presses and paid drill serjeants is *a high tariffite still.*

When a member of the New York Legislature, Martin Van Buren zealously advocated the election of Rufus King as Senator in Congress, expressly on the ground, that Mr. King would oppose the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless with the prohibition of slavery therein. In a letter of his on the same subject, he says, *"Let us not have any halting. I will put my head on its propriety."* He even went so far as to write a pamphlet to aid Mr. King's election. The Van Buren Presses at the South are very anxious to circulate as a fact that the New York *non-committal* politicial has *committed* himself on the Southern side of this question. What guaranty have we that he will remain committed? *At best he is a renegade from his former opinions on slavery.*

Such, in brief part, fellow citizens of the South, is the man commended to your suffrages. In order that he may gain some favor in your eyes, he is represented by his friends a s a renegade in politics.

☞ *From France.*—The latest arrivals from France bring the news that the Indemnity Bill has passed the French Chamber of Peers, with the amendment requiring from this Government an *explanation* of certain objectionable passages in the President's Message to Congress on the subject of our claims.

☞ *Tennessee.*—The contest for Governor of Tennessee is going on with considerable warmth. There are three candidates—Gov. Carroll, Col. Newton Cannon, and Col. Parry W. Humphreys. Gen. R. G. Dunlap was also a candidate, but declined in consequence of ill health. Humphreys and Cannon are White men, while his Excellency, Gov. Carroll, is attempting the unenviable task of retaining his seat covered with the sins of Van Burenism. But we deem nothing surer than that his Excellency will be shamefully beaten, as he certainly deserves to be; he has already held the office of Governor six years, which is as long as the old Constitution of Tennessee permitted any man to hold that office. But as the people of that State have recently adopted a new Constitution, we suppose that Gov. C. is not averse to giving them a further trial of his Gubernatorial skill for another six.—What an everlasting propensity these Van Burenites have for serving the *dear* People—*if they are paid for it.*

In some parts of Tennessee, it is said that a Van Buren Johnson man could realize a considerable sum at *exhibiting* himself—the *"critters"* are so scarce.

MATHEMATICS PRACTICALLY APPLIED TO THE USEFUL AND FINE ARTS,

[*By Baron Charles Dupin.*

The Bible, Shakspeare, and the books of one's profession comprised the whole list of studies recommended on a certain occasion by a distinguished literary man of the last century. Whatever might have been its individual appropriateness, when given; as a general direction, it contains a great, though commonly enough received error. It is a very great mistake to suppose that the time and attention devoted to extra-professional pursuits are so much subtracted from one's professional advancement. The most learned and subtle philosopher, the most polished and voluminous writer, and the greatest orator of Rome held a different opinion. The late Lord Chancellor Brougham who, to the highest professional skill unites most extensive and accurate attainments in the wide range of literature and science, has been incorrectly considered an exception to the rule which would require exclusive devotion to studies purely professional. The course of Lord B. is the one to be imitated, to a greater or less degree, by every grade of intellect. He who has most to do within reasonable limits, will do most, and he will do each individual part best. We of course do not counsel fickleness in literary pursuits—but we would do away an excuse of the indolent, that extra-professional studies interfere with professional eminence. This subject is rich in reflections, but we have not now time to pursue it further.—These remarks have been suggested to us by seeing the advertisement of the work placed at the head of this article. As the head of the Bar of Paris; as an active politician and statesman of France for the last twenty years; as the leader of the ministerial party in the Chamber of Deputies, or its President since the accession of the present King, or as one of the ministers; as a member of various societies, his whole time must, it would seem, have been extremely occupied. He has nevertheless found leisure to write a system of Mathematics in their application to the Useful and Fine Arts, which has been deemed worthy of being reprinted in London. Whatever be our opinion of Baron Dupin as a politician, is it strange that he exercises a powerful influence over the destinies of France?

The Examiner and Journal of Political Economy. The last No. of this valuable periodical, which has just come to hand, closes its career in Philadelphia, where it has heretofore been conducted by Condy Raguet, Esq. Long will the people of the South remember, with feelings of gratitude, the able efforts of Mr. Raguet in behalf of the South and her principles, while struggling against the oppressions of the Federal Government—at a time, too, when no other press North of the Potomac (excepting the Telegraph) dared raise its voice, unless it was to condemn. Whatever may be Mr. R.'s future course in life, we wish him the most hearty success.

The Examiner is to be removed to Washington city, and edited and published by Gen. Duff Green.

☞ *The Crops.*—The accounts from Virginia, and the Eastern part of this State, represent a decided improvement in what was expected from the present crops of Wheat. Though, from the severity of the winter, the wheat stood thinly on the ground, yet it was generally well headed, and the grain very sound. In this section, the crops are much better than was anticipated.

Our Corn crops, at this time, are very promising—as much so as we have ever seen them; and should the season continue, the farmer will realize a rich reward for his toils in the abundance of his corn harvest.

The Cotton crops are not so good, owing to the lateness and severity of the Spring.

☞ The Cholera has nearly subsided in most of the Towns in Tennessee. In Franklin and Shelbyville there are still a few lingering cases; at Nashville and Murfreesborough it has entirely subsided.

SENATOR POINDEXTER.

At Lexington, Kentucky, on the 11th ultimo, a Public Dinner was given to the Hon. Geo. Poindexter, the fearless and independent, but persecuted Senator from Mississippi. Henry Clay, and a large number of distinguished individuals attended as invited guests.

In reply to the following Toast, Gov. Poindexter delivered a speech an hour and a half in length, in which the corruptions and corruptionists of the times were exposed with a masterly hand:

Our guest, the Hon. GEORGE POINDEXTER: the Patriot and Statesman. Once high on the list of Executive favor; he is now pursued by the bloodhounds of the Palace. His fate is that of every patriot who has had firmness to throw himself in the breach to check the career of Executive corruption and usurpation.

Mr. Clay was toasted as follows:

Our fellow-citizen, HENRY CLAY: Persecuted, slandered, and abused by the minions of power, he has pursued the even tenor of his way, with an eye steadily fixed on the good of his country, and the happiness of the People. His name finds a responding throb of gratitude in the hearts of the votaries of liberty in every clime. (Three cheers.)

In reply to which the Hon. gentleman spoke at considerable length, in his usual happy and eloquent style. The following portion of his remarks we think merit serious consideration; they come from one who knows what he says. Mr. Clay is speaking of Mr. Van Buren, and the attempt of Gen. Jackson to designate him as his successor:

With respect to the gentlemen who has been thus designated, I feel myself most reluctantly called upon, and this appears to me a fit occasion, to say a few words. The public press, private letters, and other evidences, have reached me, of opinions and preferences being ascribed to me by his friends or partizans, so as to create, I think, a duty on my part, to undeceive the public. My personal relations with the Vice President, before and since he came into office, have been those of civility and courtesy; but they have never for a moment affected my judgment as to the propriety of his election as Chief Magistrate. In no aspect of the contest, in no conceivable contingency, in no imaginable alternative, do I think it would be for the interests or honor of the people of the United States to elevate him to that office. Without stopping to insist upon objections to him, from the exceptionable system of party-tactics which prevails in his own State, and which, in the event of his success, he would endeavor to spread over the whole Union; from the means and the manner by which he has been so far advanced; from my utter inability to comprehend what his principles *now* are, in reference to great measures of National policy; there is one objection to him which, in my mind, is absolutely conclusive. *He is the nomiated Candidate of the President and the official corps*, and sought to be forced upon the People by all the weight of the administration. If he were the most pure and perfect of all American Statesmen, this single objection would, in my opinion, be absolutely decisive against him. And I must have been false to every principle which has guided my public life, and faithless in my devotion to civil liberty, if I could have entertained an opinion that, under such circumstances, the Vice President should be preferred to any Candidate.

A Sign.—On the arrival of the Northern mail in Charleston, S. C, on the 29th ultimo, overloaded with incendiary pamphlets and papers from the north, the citizens assembled at the Post Office, to the number of two or three hundred. They were persuaded however to disperse, their object being to seize and burn the vile stuff. At night a company of gentlemen again assembled at the Post Office, broke open the door, dragged the mails containing the papers into the street, and made a *bon-fire* of the whole of them. The abolitionists, we think, should take this as a sign of what *they* may expect, should they persevere in their efforts to incite our slaves to insurrection.

The Presidency.—The Staunton, Virginia, Spectator, of the 23rd ultimo, contains a call on all those who are "friendly to the election of Gen. William H. Harrison, as our next President, to assemble in Staunton on the 27th," to adopt measures for placing his name before the People for that high office. The call is signed by thirty-six names.

A Public Dinner was given to Mr. Livingston, our recent Minister to France, at New York, on the 17th ultimo. It was made a party affair, and none but Van Burenites attended.—It was a real Whole-"*hogish*" business, as a matter of course.

☞ The discussion which recently took place in Boston, between the Rev. Mr. Gurley and the Rev. Mr. May, the former opposed to, and the latter in favor of abolition, upon the subject of universal and immediate emancipation, resulted in the total discomfiture of Mr. May.

Mississippi.—Things appear to be more calm in Mississippi since our last; Judge *Lynch* appears to spread quite a terror among the gamblers, swindlers, and clock-pedlers, who have heretofore so much annoyed the good people of that region. Gov. Runnells has issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

By H. G. Runnels, Governor of the State of Mississippi.

"WHEREAS, it has been represented to the Executive, that there is a band of lawless, base, villainous white men traversing the country, endeavoring to get up an insurrection among the slaves; and whereas, it has been further represented to the Executive, that disclosures have been made by those concerned, well calculated to excite the most serious apprehensions that a widely extended conspiracy is on foot, calculated to produce an alarm, and to call forth the vigilance and energy of our people—

"I do therefore issue this Proclamation, exhorting all good citizens, and commanding the officers, both civil and military, to use the most untiring vigilance to suppress all such insurrectionary movements, and to apprehend all such suspicious persons, and deliver them over to the proper authorities, that they may be brought to condign punishment. To which end, I especially call on the members of the Board of Police of each county and district, to exert the authority given to them by an act of the legislature of the 24th December, 1833, for organizing in their respective beats active and efficient patrols. I repeat the importance and necessity of much vigilance in all quarters of the State; and, should it become necessary, I do hereby order the Quarter Master General, and each of the Assistant Quarter Master Generals to deliver the arms of the State into the hands of the people for their defence, taking the receipts of responsible persons for the same, and at the same time having due regard to the proper distribution according to the exigencies of the case."

The Markets.—We have omitted our usual list of Prices current this week, as there is no material change in them, and the present being a very dull season of the year. In Fayetteville, Flour is $7 per Barrel. Corn 85 cents per bushel. Cotton 17 to 17½; Bacon 10 to 11.

Cheraw, August 3.—Corn 80 to 90; Lard 9 to 10; Bale Rope 11 to 12½; Bagging 18 to 20—the other articles as in the last Carolinian.

From the Raleigh Register, of August 4.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Elections took place in a few counties on Thursday last, and the returns are coming in.

In the Warren District, sufficient oral information has been received to render it certain that Gen. Hawkins (Van Buren) is re-elected over Mr. Crudup (White) by a considerable majority.

It is known that Mr. Crudup has been in the field but a few weeks, and was brought out under most disadvantageous circumstances.

In the Tarboro' District, we have heard only certainly from Edgecomb, where Dr. Hall (Van Buren) received a majority of 1244 votes over his opponent, Mr. Pettigrew, (White.) There are several counties in the District, and the final result is considered very uncertain.

Benjamin Sharpe is elected to the Senate from Edgecomb, and Lemuel Deberry and Joseph John Pippen to the Commons. They are all Van Burenites, no opposition having been started.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Senate.—H. G. Williams. *Commons.*—Thomas Howerton, S. Jeffreys—all said to be for Van Buren.

In the counties from which we have heard, no better news was anticipated as regards our State Legislature. In our next, we hope to show a balance on the other side.

Amended Constitution.—As Printers to the Convention, we have commenced striking off the Pamphlet embracing the Constitution adopted in 1776; the Amendments therto, proposed by the recent Convention, and the Ordinance for carrying the same into effect. They will be circulated in the several Counties, with all convenient despatch.

It is worthy of remark, that this Constitution has been carefully compared with the original instrument, in the Office of the Secretary of State, and is believed to be the only printed copy, in which numerous, and in some instances, important errors have not been detected.—A comparison of the 20th, 34th, and 39th Sections in this Edition, with those in the new Revisal, will afford striking examples of the truth of this remark.

We are authorized to state that the *Merchants' Bank of Newbern* is now in readiness to commence operations, and that the Board of Directors will meet every Monday night for the purpose of discounts.—*Spectator.*

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, of July 27.

MEXICO.

By the arrival of the ship *Congress*, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 2nd instant, we have been put in possession of our usual files of Mexican papers and private correspondence, from the city of Mexico, to the 26th June, from which we collect the following information:

General Santa Ana made his triumphant entry into the Capitol on the 21st of June, but his reception was not by far as enthusiastic as his friends anticipated. On this occasion, and to celebrate the victory of Zacateeas, the Government had decreed that the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of June should be observed as holidays by the inhabitants, and had made various preparatory arrangements in every quarter of the city for public rejoicings on those days. But neither on his entrance to the city, nor at church, where a solemn *Te Deum* was sung, nor at the bull fight, or theatre was the Dictator warmly received. Santa Ana's cortege was chiefly composed of office-holders, soldiers, priests, friars, and a few ragged *leperos* or lazzeroni. No attempt was made by the people to take the horses out of his carriage, and drag it to the palace, as is customary on similar occasions.

On the 24th a private Council was held, in which the declarations received from most of the States, in favor of a consolidated or central government, were taken into consideration. It was then agreed that under existing circumstances it was necessary to abandon the present federal system, to go back to that point from which the Mexicans started shortly after the establishment of their independence, and "lay the foundation of a new system of government in accordance with the religious and political opinions of the people."

General Santa Ana, in conformity with this view of the case, promised to issue, without delay, a proclamation calling an extraordinary session of the representatives of the nation, who should decide on its future form of government.

Santa Ana announced that it was his intention to return to his farm of Mango de Claro, near Vera Cruz, there to rest from the hardships of a fortnight's campaign against Zacateeas. In the mean time, the local militia in every state is disarming, and the presses silenced by the most arbitrary measures. The editor of *La Oposicion* was arrested on the 25th of June, thrown into a dungeon, and the publication of the journal stopped. The *Crepusculo*, and other popular publications met with a similar fate.

In other respects, tranquillity prevailed in all the central provinces occupied by the troops of Santa Ana.

Farmers' Register.—The following is a Table of Contents of No. IV., Vol. III. of the Farmers' Register, for August, which has just come to hand:

Original Communications.—Cultivation of Mushrooms; Substitute for coffee; Substitute for tea; Improvement by marling in North Carolina; Low priced agricultural publications. Extension of the plan of the Farmers' Register; Crops in Bedford. Agricultural papers; Correction—"Vin Muet" or dumb wine; The soils and agricultural advantages of the Floridas; Vegetable and animal economy; Reply to Commentator's remarks on Galen's communication; On milking Cows; "Florida Coffee;" Cotton seed an article of food; Notes of a hasty view of the soil and agriculture of Northampton county; Uses and culture of ruta baga; Rejoinder to the defence of the new four-field system; Kilns to dry corn, &c.; Lucerne—manure on barren soil; Effect of quicklime on Hessian fly—Crop of wheat in the Valley; Bad effects of cold on soils and their products; Extracts of private correspondence; State of season and crops; A chapter on discontinuances of subscriptions; Queries.

Selections.—On the culture of wheat; On irrigation; Importance of geological principle to mining operations; Refuse of coal gas; Sheep husbandry—estimate for a farm kept exclusively for sheep; Use of toads to destroy bugs in gardens; Description of the Principal rocks, and statements of their component parts; Strickland's Observations on the United States of America; Report of the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railway; The sheep dog taken; Petrified Buffalo; The harvest; American Champagne; Vegetable inoculation practiced 120 years ago; Quickening germination; On the breeding, rearing, and fattening of sheep; Rotation of crops; Ribbon grass; Mowing machine; Anthracite ashes; Scraping fruit trees; Hops; Peach trees; On the olive, orange, and date trees growing in Georgia—ruta baga as a second crop after corn; On the stinkweed, recently termed Florida coffee; Irrigation of gardens; Protection of sheep; Matoaca Manufacturing Company; Important experiment in potatoe cuttings; Management of artificial grasses; On the benefit derived from the pea crop; On the hatching of Poultry; A profitable crop of mulberry trees; Wild dogs in Van Diemon's Land.

New Machine Shop.

William Cozort & William Willis

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Shop formerly occupied by E. P. Mitchell, opposite the Salisbury Hotel, where they are prepared to Manufacture, on short notice, cheap terms, and in the best style,

Spinning Machines, Threshing Machines, and Cotton Gins.

☞ REPAIRING of articles in their line will always be done with neatness and despatch.

Salisbury, August 8, 1835. —p3—

BALTIMORE, July 21.—The Steamboat Champion Capt. Reynolds, arrived at this port last evening in *thirteen and a half hours from Norfolk*, the shortest passage ever made—the distance being 200 miles. We have received from Capt. R. the Norfolk papers of yesterday morning.—*Chronicle.*

The Baltimore and Washington Rail Road has been in successful operat[illegible] since Monday last. The Cars go regularly twic[illegible] between the two cities; at least, for the pres[illegible]ed to the District Line.—They have gone occ[illegible] at the rate of twenty miles an hour.—*Nation*[illegible] *of the 25th ult.*

The following h[illegible]blication:

OFFICE OF [illegible]CIETY,
R[illegible]

GENTLEMEN: In [illegible] and at the request, of [illegible] well as in others, it [illegible]ll a General Southern [illegible] during the coming [illegible]

Will you, tho[illegible] general notice as[illegible] will be holden at [illegible] Wednesday, the 4th [illegible] in the morning. [illegible]nia, North Carol[illegible] Alabama, Missis[illegible] send one delegat[illegible]

By attending to t[illegible]ly oblige both the f[illegible]

By order of the Exec[illegible]nia Temperance Society,
CHARL[illegible]nt.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Davidson County, on Friday, July 31st, by Philip Hedrick, Esq., Mr. LEVI RHODES to Miss SOPHIA BUCKER.

In Davidson County, on the 24th ultimo, by William Adderton, Esq., Mr. CORNELIUS LOFTIN to Miss LOUISA NOAH.

In Cabarrus County, on the 14th ultimo, by A. C. McRee, Esq., Mr. HENRY Y. OVERCAST to Miss TABITHA C. COLLIER, formerly of Charlotte.

[We think that the *compliments* of our correspondent to the above couple, though they may be well deserved, had as well not be published, as we are quite averse to the *amalgamation* of politics and matrimony.—*Editors.*]

PUBLIC SALE!

TO carry into effect a Deed of Trust from William P. Stockton to the subscriber, dated the 18th of August, 1835, I will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, *on Wednesday, the 9th day of September*, 1835,

ONE TRACT OF LAND,
CONTAINING 240 ACRES,

Lying on the main road from Salisbury to Charlotte;—this place having been known as a Public Stand for the past forty years, a minute description is considered unnecessary. At the same time and place,

Five Head of HORSES; One Barouche;
One good ROAD WAGON;
An excellent Carriage; Grain; Roughness, &c.
—ALSO—
All the Farming Tools, Gear, and Harness of every kind.

A short credit will be given.—Notes with approved Securities will be required. Such titles only as are vested in me, to any of the property, will be executed. The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN SCOTT, Trustee.

Rowan County, August 8, 1835. —ts—

P. S.—It is requested that all persons having claims under said Trust will present them on or before the day of sale. J. S.

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE
LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY
EIGHTH CLASS FOR 1835.
To be Drawn at Milton, N. C.,
On Saturday, the 22nd August, 1835,
ON THE POPULAR
Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE } **$6,000!**

SCHEME:

1	Prize	of	6,000	DOLLARS	is	$6,000
1	"	of	4,000	DOLLARS	is	4,000
1	"	of	3,000	DOLLARS	is	3,000
10	"	of	1,000	DOLLARS	is	10,000
10	"	of	500	DOLLARS	is	5,000
10	"	of	300	DOLLARS	is	3,000
10	"	of	200	DOLLARS	is	2,000
100	"	of	100	DOLLARS	is	10,000
100	"	of	50	DOLLARS	is	5,000
116	"	of	30	DOLLARS	is	3,480
201	"	of	20	DOLLARS	is	4,020
300	"	of	15	DOLLARS	is	5,500
6,000	"	of	10	DOLLARS	is	60,000
6,000	"	of	6	DOLLARS	is	36,000
6,000	"	of	4	DOLLARS	is	24,000

18,869 Prizes, amounting to $180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost	$40 00
And must draw nett	17 00
	$23 00
A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be	$23 00
For 10 Half tickets,	11 50
For 10 Quarter tickets,	5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to JAMES I. LONG, Salisbury, N. C.; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

☞ All prizes payable in cash, Forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of *fifteen per cent.*

Whole Tickets,	$4 00
Halves,	2 00
Quarters,	1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at
JAMES I. LONG'S Office,
(Corner of Mansion Hotel,)
SALISBURY, N. C,
August 8, 1835. td

A Splendid [illegible]

Line of Hacks,

FROM

Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford [illegible] to the Travelling Public, [illegible] they have completed all their [illegible]. [illegible] truth say, *We present you* [illegible] *importance of* [illegible] *advantages over any* [illegible] *of it* [illegible] *on with ease and* [illegible] all quarters. On [illegible] *desideratum* with all [illegible] the project [illegible] road. It is so arranged [illegible] as to the grounds [illegible] at Raleigh, with the [illegible] to be obtained, would [illegible] viz: The Great [illegible] prevailing the connexion, passing through [illegible] of knowledge, and [illegible] the latter place a [illegible] intellectual condition [illegible] the Portsmouth [illegible] remembered that many [illegible] on to Blakley, [illegible] had entered upon action; and on your arrival [illegible] of the South Carolina C[illegible] of two Lines— [illegible] other Institutions, and [illegible] via. Richmond and [illegible] advantages of collegiate [illegible] Norfolk. There [illegible] to co-operate in as noble and [illegible] to Norfolk, via. [illegible] deemed desirable, while [illegible], &c., over one [illegible] bond to their alma [illegible] United States. At [illegible] concentrate the whole literat[illegible], as there is a line of [illegible] one effective body. [illegible] connexion with this line. [illegible] A free and friendly [illegible] from Raligh to Newbern. [illegible] of all parties regulated altogether by the [illegible] preliminary [illegible] Line South, and the [illegible] appointed a [illegible] Nashville, Tennessee, via. Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare, ...	$7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, .	1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ...	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, [illegible]

Commission AND Forwarding BUSINESS.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for **Ware-House Room** and other accommodations, to enable him promptly, safely, and satisfactorily to attend to receiving and forwarding up the Country, or down to the Sea-board,

Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Produce.

As he will devote himself to this business, it may be for the interest of Country Merchants and others, to give such a direction to their consignments, that the undersigned may have an opportunity to prevent accidents, delays, or other embarrassments, which sometimes happen to Goods and Produce "in transitu."

The strictest attention may be relied on.

The charge which will be made for attention, will be [illegible] per cent. on all money paid.

FELIX LONG.

Refer to

J. G. McKENZIE,
D. & J. MALLOY,
LACOSTE & McKAY,
BROWN BRYAN,
JAMES WRIGHT,
ROBT. C. DAVIS,
JOHN C. COIT,
[illegible] BLUE,
D. S. HARLLEE,
GEO. H. DUNLAP,
A. & E. McKENZIE,
} *Of Cheraw, S. C.*

Cheraw, August 1, 1835. —p—6—

Beeves Wanted.

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular business at **Butchering**, in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves, for which the highest prices will be given, in cash.

☞ His Customers are notified that he will be ready to supply them with **Good Beef** on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, August 1, 1835. p—8—

Estrayed,

FROM the Subscriber, living in Cabarrus County, on the [illegible] of June last, a BAY MARE, about 8 years old;—she has a bald face, her right [illegible] white, one hind foot white, but I forget which, and a very high rump. She was [illegible] up in Salisbury, two or three days [illegible], and a yoke put on her and [illegible]. The mare was raised in [illegible], [illegible] think it probable that she is trying to get [illegible] again. I will give a reward [illegible] to any person who will deliver the said [illegible] at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus county, [illegible] secure her and give information so that I can get her again.

MICHAEL [illegible].

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Drugs and Medicines,
PAINTS & DYE-STUFFS.
—ALSO—
Choice Wines & Spirits,

Which they will be pleased to accommodate their friends with at all times.

WHEELER & BURNS.

Salisbury, August 1, 1835. p—4

DAVID L. POOL,

Clock and Watch-Maker,
JEWELLER,
AND
SILVER-SMITH,

TAKES this method of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Watch Making and Jewellery Business at his old stand, on Main Street, one door above the Store of Saml. Lemly & Son, and takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the public for the patronage which has been bestowed on him; and hopes that a more sedulous attention to his business will not fail to elicit a share of the patronage of the people, as heretofore—To make his establishment still more deserving of it, he has just received from the North, where was selected by a gentleman of taste and experience, a very extensive and superior assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
AND
Fancy Goods.
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Silver double cased and double bottomed Lever, Plain, and Hunting Watches: Gold, Silver, Plated, Bead, Silk, and Ribbon Guard Chains; Gold Keys and Seals; Gold, Plated, and other Guard Keys, Splendid setts of Topaz, Aquamarine, Agate, Swiss Painting, Cameo, Coral, Cornelian, and Jet Ear Rings and Breast Pins; a variety of Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold Filagree and other Snaps, Catches, Bead Bags; Coral Beads; Silver Thimbles; Gold, Silver, and Shell Links, and Collar Buttons; a fine assortment of Studs; Music Boxes; Silver Plated and Bead Purses, Silver Spoons, Silver and Steel Spectacles, white and green; Scissors; Ever pointed Pencil Cases and Leads; Silver Tooth Picks and Tweezers; Gentlemen's Pocket and Dirk Knives; Ladies Silver Fruit do.; Silver Butter do; Silver, and Silver plaited Scabbard Dirks; Damascus best Wire Twist and brass barrel pocket Pistols; and a great variety of other Fancy Goods.

Watches and Clocks repaired with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch; warranted to perform, and every endeavor made to give satisfaction—Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

t—f— Salisbury, May 23, 1835.

Salem, North Carolina,

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Trustees of this well known Establishment for the Education of Young Ladis, feeling truly grateful for the very great and increasing confidence of Parents, Guardians, and other patrons of their Institution, are, at the same time, solicitous to preserve that high confidence, by endeavoring to accomplish their duties towards their pupils, and each individual among them, in the most conscientious manner. In order to attain to this object, they must be enabled to keep up a due proportion between the *number* of their pupils and their own *means* for accommodating and instructing them.

It is therefore most respectfully requested, that all those persons who wish to place Young Ladies under their care, will please give previous notice of such intention, and *make application* for a place in the institution, to the subscriber.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JNO. C. JACOBSON, Inspector.

Salem, Stokes county, N. C., }
August 1, 1835. } —p—3

Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, AT CHERAW.

CHERAW, (S. C.) JULY 9, 1835.

AT a Meeting of the Board of the Directors of this Bank, *this day*—

Resolved, That the **5th** and last Instalment of the Capital Stock of this Bank be paid on the 2nd Monday, the same being the 12th day of October next.

The Stockholders are at liberty to consult their own convenience in paying this Instalment, either at this Bank, or at the Office of Discount and Deposite of the Bank of the U. States, in Charleston, or at the Commercial Bank at Columbia.

Resolved, also, That a general Meeting of the Stockholders be convened on the same day, to take into consideration the expediency of increasing the Capital Stock of this Bank. By order of Board,

H. HUTCHISON, Cashier.

Cheraw, July 25, 1835. —p—3

CATAWBA SPRINGS, Lincoln County, N. C.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon his establishment, begs leave to announce to his former patrons and the public—especially invalids and gentlemen or families who may desire a pleasant *Summer Retreat*—that his establishment is now ready for their reception, and that he is prepared to accommodate them in a style, he flatters himself, that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction; at least, no efforts shall be wanting on his part to render his guests comfortable.

WILLIAM S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, June 6, 1835. t—f—

FOR SALE.

The Bank Lot and House,

IN the Town of Salisbury, will be offered at Public Sale, in said Town, on Tuesday of next *Rowan Superior* [illegible] 18th of October next,) on a credit of [illegible] months, the purchaser giving bonds with [illegible] security. The Sale will be made with[illegible]

[illegible] of the Board of Directors of the Principal [illegible]

D. W. STONE, Cashier.

[illegible] 1835.—[illegible]

Grand and Brilliant!

THE following truly splendid Lotteries are to be drawn in Virginia in August—all managed by Yates & M'Intyre. Orders, addressed to the subscriber, will as usual receive confidential and prompt attention.

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,
NEW-YORK.

$25,000!
10,000 Dolls!
50 Prizes of $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
(For the Benefit of the Dismal Swamp,)
Class No. 17, to be drawn on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1835.

SCHEME.
$25,000.
$10,000—4,000—3,000—2,000.
50 Prizes of 1,000—64 of 250.
56 Prizes of $1,000, &c.
TICKETS ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

A Certificate of a Package of Ten Whole Tickets in this brilliant Scheme will cost $120.—Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

Magnificent Scheme!!

$25,000!
$10,000!!
50 Prizes of 1,000!!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY;
CLASS NO. 9, FOR 1835.
For the Benefit of the Petersburg Mechanic Association.
To be Drawn at Alexandria, D. C.,
ON SATURDAY, THE 29th OF AUGUST, 1835.

SCHEME.
$25,000!...$10,000!
$4,000!
$2,500—50 of $400—20 of $300,
&c., &c., &c.
TICKETS ONLY EIGHT DOLLARS.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets in this scheme will cost $115.—Halves, Quarters, and Eights in proportion.

There will be a grert demand for the Tickets in this Lottery, and orders from abroad cannot be forwarded too soon, as they will undoubtedly be scarce before the day of Drawing arrives.—Address as above. When $10 or more is remitted the postage need not be paid.

The Public will observe some Brilliant and truly Magnificent Schemes of Lotteries to be drawn in August next, which are well worthy the attention of adventurers. The succes of my patrons, in the course of the past six months, has been truly astonishing, as all the Prizes of consequence have been sold at Schuyler's Court of Fortune.—In the Virginia Lottery, drawn on the 20th of June, No. 2, 30, 64, $10,000 was sold in a Package of Whole Tickets; and I sent to a gentleman residing in Coburg, U. C., the Whole Ticket No. 5, 17, 52, $3 000, drawn on the 27th ultimo, for which the cash is ready, and numerous others of $1,000, $500, &c., &c., *too numerous to mention.* Please address

A. H. SCHUYLER,
New-York.

☞ All Letters or Communications addressed as above, enclosing the Cash, or Prize Tickets, will be attended to confidentially, and with the utmost dispatch.

p—4— August 1, 1835.

Emporium of Fashion.

Mrs. S. D. Pendleton,
MILLINER
AND
MANTUA MAKER,
Has just received from New-Yrok the Latest
Spring and Summer Fashions
FOR 1835.
EMBRACING
LADIES' MORNING, DINING, AND EVENING DRESSES.
LADIES' CAPES, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., &c.

She flatters herself that, from a knowledge of her business acquired in ten years, and having made arrangements with one of the most fashionable Millinery Establishments in the City of New York, to supply her regularly with the latest fashions, she will be enabled to have her Millinery made up in a Superior Style, and on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. P. respectfully invites the Ladies of Salisbury, and the adjoining country, to call and examine, and assures them she will sell every article in her line on accommodating terms. She is prepared for Cleaning and Pressing Tuscan, Leghorn, and Straw Bonnets in the Northern Style.

Specimens of her work, both in Dressing and Making of Bonnets, and Dresses, may be seen at her Shop—Sign of the GREEN BONNET, two doors above Messrs Wheeler and Burns' Apothecary and Drug Store, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. Mrs. P. always keeps an assortment of Fashionable Ribbons on hand, and can supply, on reasonable terms, those who may wish Bonnets trimmed.

—tf— April 11, 1835.

TILFORD'S

Patent Straw-Cutter.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the exclusive right for Making, Using, and Vending the above valuable Machine, for the Counties of Rowan, Iredell, and Cabarrus, offers the same to the Farmers of those Counties at a very low price; the right of making single Machines can be had at any time. He will have a number of Machines made in a very short time for sale.

JAMES COLES.

Rowan County, March 21, 1835. tf

SALISBURY HOTEL,

Salisbury, North Carolina,
Situated on Main Street, a few doors above the building formerly occupied as the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina,)
By THOMAS A. HAGUE;

WHO informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that he has lately purchased of W. H. Slaughter, Esqr., the Buildings, &c., which have been long occupied by him as a Hotel and advantageously known by the name of "OLD POINT COMFORT."

He is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The location is convenient to the business of the place, and still sufficiently retired to make it pleasant. The house is conveniently arranged for the accommodation of families, or single persons, either as regular or transient boarders. Clean and well-aired beds, honest and obliging servants, well furnished Table and Bar, first rate Cooks, a full Grainery, and an Ostler to attend to his spacious and well constructed Stables, whose character for attention and care in the management of Horses, is unimpeached. The Landlord will do all in his power to give general satisfaction to all who will be kind enough to patronize his establishment. The friends of his predecessor, he hopes, will extend to him their patronage, as he will devote the whole of his time to promote the well management of his concern.

☞ Stage Passengers are informed, that the Great Northern and Southern Line of Stages—the Merchant's Line—Peck & Wellford Contractors, arrive at and depart from the Salisbury Hotel tri-weekly. Seats secured in all other Stages leaving Salisbury.

T. A. HAGUE.

Salisbury N. C., May 2, 1835. —tf—

DOCT. S. M'AFFEE

TAKES this method of informing his friends, former customers, and the public generally, that he may be found at the

House of Garland Anderson, Esqr.,

in Rowan County, six miles West of Mocksville, on the main road leading from Salem to Statesville, seventeen miles North-east of the latter place, and three miles East of the Store of Samuel Albea, Esq., where he will attend to the calls of patients in the various branches of his profession.

Having always *detested ambiguity and double-dealing*, he has only further to state, that his terms will be (as heretofore,) regulated by the rules of the Æsculapean Society, held at Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in May, 1822, (which may be seen, by those interested, in the Western Carolinian of that month; or in the possession of the subscriber.) Having never *exceeded those terms, or skulked from them* for the sake of employ or honors, (which he has reason to think will not *even fatten a fool.*)

He *may*, as formerly, make some allowances in protracted cases; and *will*, as always, give advice to the *poor*, gratis.

All Communications by letter, *post paid*, will be duly attended to. S. McAFFEE.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and make payment, or settlement, on or before the 15th of August, or they will find their accounts in the hands of Officers for collection. S. McA.

Rowan County, August 1, 1835. p—3—

Medical College of Georgia.

THE Lectures in this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in October next, and continue, as usual, six months. The Lectures will be delivered by

L. A. DUGAS, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology.
PAUL F. EVE, M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
A. CUNNINGHAM. M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
JOSEPH A. EVE, M. D., on Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
M. ANTONY, M. D., on Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Infants.
L. D. FORD, M. D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The Terms are

Mutriculation Ticket, *to be taken once*,	$5 00
Tickets for the Full Course, . . .	100 00
Tickets for Practical Anatomy, *once only*,	10 00
Diploma Fee, ...	10 00

JOHN W. WILD, President.
L. D. FORD, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Augusta, Ga., July 18, 1835. p—10—

Cash For Negroes.

THE Subscriber is desirous of purchasing a large number of LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, from ten to twenty years of age, for which he will at all times give the highest prices in Cash.

Persons having such property to sell, would do well to call on him, at Salisbury, or on Mr. John Jones, his agent at Charlotte.

At any time, when he may be absent, Col. R. W. Long, will be found at the Mansion Hotel, in Salisbury, prepared to make purchases

All letters addressed to him or his Agent, Mr. John Jones, will meet with prompt attention.

June 25th 1835. tf ROBERT HUIE.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber, intending to settle himself in the West, is desirous of purchasing ten or fifteen Likely Young Negroes, for which he will pay the highest prices, in cash. He may be found, during the summer, in Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina. Letters addressed to him there will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN H. GARNER.

May 28, 1835.—t—f.

Stone Cutting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, six and a half miles South of Salisbury. He assures Gold-miners, Millers, and all interested in his business, that he will, on the shortest notice, furnish them with GOLD-GRINDERS and MILL-STONES, of the very best grit, and on cheap terms, executed in a style surpassing any other work of the kind done in this State. Also, Tomb-Stones, Window-Sills, Door-Sills, &c., kept constantly on hand. Mill-Stones, heretofore costing from $35 to $40, he will now make for $25 or $30. Gold-Grinders heretofore costing $25 he will cut for $20. Window-Sills costing $4 for $2. Door-Sills the same. He only asks a trial of his work—being assured that he can give the most entire satisfaction.

JOHN HOLDSOUSER.

May 23, 1835. —26p—

Spring & Summer Fashions,

FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on erms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 9, 1835.—1y.

TAILORING.

Benjamin Fraley respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches, in the Town of Salisbury, on Main-street, a few doors East of the Courthouse, adjoining the Storehouse of Wm. Murphy, where he is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in a very superior style—in the most fashionable style, and warranted to fit well, and on very moderate terms, at short notice. All Orders from a distance will be most faithfully attended to according to order. Produce will be received in payment for work. B. F.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, he would take a pleasure in teaching, or giving instruction to any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting; and any one wishing the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, can receive them by giving timely notice to Benjamin Fraley, Salisbury, N. C.—Letters postage paid.

Salisbury, June 13, 1835. t—f—

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH to purchase TWENTY or TWENTY-FIVE NEGROES, for which I will give liberal prices in Cash.

Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call, either in person or by letter.—Any communication, addressed to me at Salisbury, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.

SAMUEL REEVES.

June 27, 1835. t—f—

$25 REWARD.

THE Subscribers will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to them, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State, a Negro man named, **Gabriel**, about 35 years of age, 6 feet high, very black, and teeth very white. It is supposed the above runaway is in some of the neighborhoods in which he has been hired, then belonging to John Carson, his clothing not recollected. He took with him, for amusement, a first rate fiddle, and plays it tolerable well. He has been out about 2 months.

G. & C. PARTEE.

Rowan County, July 25, 1835.—p—4*—

BECKWITH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which **can be had at this Office**—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearges are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail, at their risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.